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American School
of Classical Studies
in Rome

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGING
COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the following Report.

The more detailed account of the conduct of the School during the current year will appear in the report of the Director. I shall therefore do no more here than refer in a general way to the subject-matter of his report. A few points, however, are of special interest. The first is that the School is slowly gaining in the direction of permanence of appointment. The extension of the term of office of the Director to five years, replacing the old and unsatisfactory method of annual appointment, was a necessary first step in this direction. The reappointment of Fellows was a second step in the same direction. It is well worth considering whether the time has not come to follow out the Director's suggestion that, in certain cases, a Fellow may be appointed for even a third year, and given some share in the instruction of the School. I feel sure this is a wise thing to do when our revenues are sufficient; but it is not quite clear at present that we have the means to do so. It is also to be hoped that the time may soon come when we may be able to offer a longer tenure than one year, with the possible advantage of reappointment, to the future professors and lecturers in our School. The development of a fairly per-

manent staff of instruction and research is evidently our most important problem, in case the School is to produce a permanent, recognizable effect in Rome, and thus exercise an influence comparable to such an institution, for example, as the German Archaeological Institute. I know no point on which the testimony of intelligent observers in Rome is so emphatic as this: namely, that if the American School is to exercise its full function, it needs a permanent staff of professors and lecturers, secured by liberal endowments. At the present time, however, all we can hope to do is to move in this direction with slow steps, doing what our actual revenues warrant, and nothing more.

In February of this year Professor Rolfe, of the University of Pennsylvania, found that he would be unable to go to Rome next year as Professor of Latin, and reluctantly resigned his appointment. The Executive Committee, acting under the authority vested in it by the Fifth Regulation of the School, filled this vacancy by electing Professor Jesse Benedict Carter, of Princeton University, as Professor of Latin for the year 1904-05. Professor Carter has accepted the appointment.

I am happy to announce the reappointment of Mr. Herbert F. De Cou as Lecturer in Greek Archaeology, and of Dr. Arthur Mahler as Lecturer on Greek and Roman Sculpture, for the year 1904-05. The services of these gentlemen have been of exceptionally high value. It is a matter of great regret that our income is not such as to warrant furnishing their salaries from the funds of the School. The liberality of Mr. Allison Armour and of Mr. William A. Slater has made it possible for us to obtain them, and our special thanks are due to these gentlemen for this signal service.

The appeal made by the Archaeological Institute last year to the Carnegie Institution in Washington, in behalf of the scientific work of our Schools in Rome and Athens, was received in the most friendly spirit by President Gilman; but the Carnegie Institution voted no appropriations for archaeological purposes last year. It is to be hoped that the appeal

will be renewed and granted, in order that the School in Rome may be enabled to prosecute important scientific investigations and, perhaps, great explorations, which at the present time it is impossible to do, because our revenues must be used for the fundamental running expenses of the School. It is much to be desired that the scope of the School be extended, also, beyond the ancient period, not only because of the real value of the work to be done, but because of the larger interest that will be sure to gather about the School. The proposal of the Director to this effect seems to me in every way admirable, provided we can secure the means. It cannot be stated too plainly that, while the School in Rome is meeting all its obligations and doing its work efficiently, it has not the means to extend the scope of that work.

The endowment of the School remains at practically the same point as last year. In view of the general condition of business it was highly inexpedient to attempt any canvass for additional endowment this winter, but the finances of the School for the year are in satisfactory condition. Three years ago we had a deficit of nearly \$1400 in running expenses, and two years ago a deficit of \$300, both of which Mr. Allison Armour generously paid. Last year we came out with a very small balance to our credit; and it seems probable, according to the Treasurer's provisional estimate, that the current year will close, on September 1, 1904, with a balance to the good of from \$300 to \$400. It is also practically certain, in case the subscriptions from colleges, groups of alumni, and individual donors continue next year on the same basis as this year, that we shall be able to report a safe though small balance to our credit in September, 1905. While we are debtors to many institutions and friends, it is only just to say that this state of things would not have come about without the timely help given in many ways by Mr. Allison Armour and the substantial relief furnished by the four-year subscription of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

As will be noticed in the report of the Director, the library of the School continues to be the recipient of various private gifts. The contributors this year are Messrs. Kidder, Bradley, McLennan, Whitehouse, Marquand, J. H. Schiff, George A. Armour, and Allison V. Armour. Official publications of the India Office have come to the School through the good offices of Mr. Choate, our Ambassador to Great Britain, and, as reported by the Director, similar gifts continue to come from the British Museum and from the Departments of Public Instruction of the French and German governments. The various tours taken by the students are noted in the report of the Director. For one of these Mr. Allison Armour placed his yacht at the disposal of the School, taking with him the Director and three of the students, to visit the classical sites of Crete, the southern coast of Asia Minor, and the Cyrenaica.

The volume of *Papers* to be published for the School by the Institute is well in hand, and may be expected in print during the course of the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW F. WEST, *Chairman.*

PRINCETON,
May 12, 1904.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

1903-1904

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome :

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to report as follows concerning the work done by the staff of instructors and the students of this School since the beginning of the present year. The term began as usual on October 15 and, after a few days, some twenty students were in attendance. The number has varied from time to time owing to the admission of persons who desired to attend a special course or to do special work. As a whole the student body has been of unusual excellence. There have been but two Fellows, — Mr. Van Buren, reappointed from last year, and Mr. De Witt, who came to the School from Chicago. Of the first, I need only recall to your attention what I said of him last year; the latter came better prepared for philological work than, perhaps, any other of the students of recent years. Both Fellows have already sent to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships reports of their work, which will serve the Managing Committee as direct evidence of their work and character. No Fellow was appointed to the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology. In regard to this Fellowship, it is greatly to be regretted that in those years when no one is appointed, some part at least of the money for the Fellowship is not provided for the purchase of books in this department. The library is extremely weak in this subject.

Of the students, six (Miss Bruce, Miss Ballou, Miss MacMahon, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Cross, and Mr. Curtis) had been here before. That such a large proportion of the whole

number should be those who have returned for a second or third year's work, is a gratifying sign that the School is succeeding.

Early in the year the Committee on Publication was provided with the material for a volume of *Papers of the School*. I feel reasonably confident, and my confidence is shared by my associates, that by the end of the current year there will be material for another volume.

Mr. Van Buren has finished his work on the Cicero manuscript in the Vatican. Mr. Curtis has been at work and nearly finished an article on Roman arches. Miss Bruce and Messrs. Arnold and Cosenza have material on inscriptions to publish. Mr. Cross has a paper on a statue of Polycleitan type, and Miss Hill has some comments on Vitruvius.

The courses of instruction offered by the instructors have varied but little from previous years. Professor Egbert has had charge of the palaeography and epigraphy. Mr. De Cou has, besides his courses in archaeology, given one on Italic Dialects, and he also gave several lessons in Modern Greek to the students who were to accompany him to Greece. For a second time, Mr. Slater's generosity made it possible for us to enjoy Dr. Mahler's services. He gave one course in English on sculpture, and one in German on the Museums of Europe, — both courses giving satisfaction. My own work was the same as usual.

In my last report I mentioned the need of some sort of seminar-work to draw the students more closely together, and to give them practice in the art of production. We have started this, and while it is not yet a success, I believe we are on the way to develop something that will be helpful. When it came to the actual point of practising the scheme, it did not seem to me best that it should take the usual seminar form. Professor Egbert was already doing seminar-work, and the obvious danger was that if any more such work was organized, only those students who happened to have an active interest in the subject of discussion at any given meeting would come.

This was not my object. While I wanted, if possible, to have meetings that would produce the material for advanced work and give the students practice, I wanted even more to gather together as many of the students as possible with subjects of interest to all of them, or subjects that might lead them to cultivate new interests. With this in view, Professor Egbert gave a talk one evening on certain aspects of Latin literature. This was followed by a discussion. Another evening Mr. Curtis and I spoke of Roman remains in Africa and the possibilities of work there. On other evenings there were discussions of inscriptions and bits of sculpture. In general these sessions were a kind of "open meeting," and although, as I said before, not exactly what was first intended, have shown, I believe, a good line for development. One great difficulty is the natural and suitable hesitation on the part of the students to speak; but this will be overcome with increase of second-year men and women.

Lectures by outsiders have been fairly numerous. Commendatore Boni spoke on the Forum and also invited us to see the opening of the corner-stone of the House of Domitian—we being the only outsiders invited; Signori Cannizzaro and Pasqui spoke on the Ara Pacis; Professor Woodberry, of Columbia, spoke of Rome and certain poets; Professor Allan Marquand, on curvature in architecture; Professor Slaughter, on the Ludi Saeculares inscription; Professor J. W. White, on the manuscripts of Aristophanes; and ex-President Low, of Columbia University, on the School in its relation to America.

It need hardly be said that the courtesies of the German Institute were extended to us, as usual, by Professors Petersen and Hülsen.

The library, fortunately, has continued to find friends to assist its growth. Through the good offices of His Excellency J. H. Choate, the India Office sent us some very valuable books, while the British Museum and the French and German Departments of Instruction continue to send publications. Other

gifts have come from Messrs. Kidder, Bradley, McLennan, Whitehouse (£100), Marquand, J. H. Schiff, George A. Armour (£50), and A. V. Armour, who, as always, has been on the watch to help us. The entire recataloguing of the library was finished last autumn by Mr. De Cou.

Besides the library, the museum has grown. Dr. Mahler gave it an interesting example of a forged vase; Signor Tavazzi gave some fifty Roman grave inscriptions of various dates, and I have added several small objects.

At present the work in Rome is closed. Mr. De Cou with about half the students is in Greece; Professor Egbert with others is touring about Naples in search of Oscan inscriptions. Three are with me, being taken by Mr. Armour to Crete and the south coast of Asia Minor. As usual we shall gather again at Pompeii for Professor Mau's lectures, which begin May 3.

Such has been the work and growth of the School. Two matters regarding the future remain to be considered. When Professor Marquand was in Rome, he spoke to me of his strong feeling that the time had come when the School could and ought to undertake work in Mediaeval and Renaissance studies. His belief, I know, is shared by many instructors and people of culture in America. My own feeling is perfectly well known to the Committee. At my request, Professor Marquand has addressed a letter to the Committee embodying his views; with this letter I entirely agree and would only insist that all students be required to have a reading knowledge of French, German, and Italian, a requirement which ought to apply to every regular student in the School. From the point of view of the Director, I may say that there is every reason to suppose the money to maintain this department can be drawn from sources which heretofore have not been approached, and that it will not detract from the Classical departments of the School, while the instruction can be provided by American or European scholars without encroaching on the time of the present staff. At least let us try. If those of us who believe in the scheme are wrong,

our error will become evident very soon and no harm will be done. If, on the other hand, we are right, the sooner we set to work, the better. The error lies in delaying the attempt to increase the benefits the School is rendering by a scheme which intelligent people on both sides of the Atlantic think practicable.

The other matter to consider is that of making the teaching staff more permanent. No other established School in Rome or Athens has such a method as ours, with the exception of our own School in Athens. Even granting our conditions, the system is not the best that can be imagined there, and in Rome, with the larger number of students and the far broader field of interests, its defects are more strongly manifest. With the making the term of the Director's office five years and the introduction of the plan of reappointing Fellows, two steps were taken in the right direction. It seems to me now that a Fellow of two years' standing might very well be kept in the School a third year as instructor, on a small salary. In this way the School would derive direct benefit from the Fellows, and they in turn would have practice as instructors that would be of great value to them on taking up their permanent duties in America. As a case in point, I would advise keeping Mr. Van Buren here next year as instructor in epigraphy and palaeography, thus giving the annual professor time for advanced work. Continuing on these lines, the post of Latin Professor ought to be held for more than one year. If the Committee could provide the salary, this would be done; but if this is impossible, it seems as though the institutions that provide the holders of this office might be shown that it is to their advantage for their men to stay in Rome two years, and in this way the holders of the post might overlap each other. It is not that an annual professor is not a good thing, but one who came for two years would be of far greater use to his own home institution, to the School, and to himself. A more permanent staff will, however, demand greater energy in collecting funds by the Committee.

But one thing remains to be said: it is that the continued progress of the School this year has been due in large measure to the untiring energy of Professor Egbert, and to the never failing help of Mr. De Cou and Miss Bruce.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD NORTON, *Director*.

ROME,
April 2, 1904.